INDUSTRIAL GERMANY:

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION П.

COAL AND IRON, AND TEXTILE FABRICS. PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

[PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

[Until within a comparatively recent period it has been almost impossible to obtain accurate statistics the German Empire, and, unlike England and the United States, I am unable with any exactitude to trace its economic progress. At the close of the last century the German Empire consisted of 300 independent States and was described as a "chaos upheld by Providence." The treaty Vienna reduced the number of s to thirty-nine, with twenty-seven nets of custom houses. It is said that the publisher the had to obtain twenty-two copyrights to secure his edition, and bills for the first railways hat were constructed had to pass through a dozen slatures. The Frauco-German War welded the erland into a compact nation, and the statistics since that event have been more complete and sat-With a population at present exceeding that of Great Britain and Ireland by ten millions 45,000,000), the coal product of Germany last year was not over one-third of that of Great Britain, or 52,000,000 tons, and yet, as will be seen from the following table, the coal product of the United States has more than doubled, and that of Germany has doubled, between 1870 and 1882, while that of the United Kingdom has increased 33 per cent:

1870. Tons.	Tous.	Increase.
110,000,000 35,000,000 26,000,000		52,000,000

In 1882 about half the coal product of Germany was mined in the celebrated Dortmund district, sich, combined with the Saar district, supplied 66 per cent of the whole production of coal in Ger-many. Two small coal basins, situated on the ex-tension of the Franco-Belgian axis, are situated Stolberg, six miles from Aix-la-Chapelle, but it is of no importance compared to the great West-phalia basin east of the Rhine, in the valley of the Ruhr. This basin extends about thirty miles east and west, and a capital idea of its extent and of dition of the miners may be obtained by a drive from Essen to Dortmund. The breadth of this coal basin is unknown. In this region are employed about 100,000 miners whose pay rarely ds three marks or 75 cents per day, and many whom have to live on the same wages as the borers around the coal mines of England and Wales, namely 2 marks 50 pfennigs (6212 cents) per day, or half a crown English money. The Saar district is the second great coal region of Germany and may be best described as upying a rectangular area between Bingen, inersberg. Saarbrücken and Mettlach. The isantest way to reach this region is from Cologne by boat to Bingen on the Rhine, and ough the district by rail. But it must be orne in mind that the Dortmund and Saar districts combined, although they produce 66 per cent of all the coal of Germany, do not equal in their annual product that of the great northern coal-field of England. In a letter from Middlesborough, England, the

fact was brought out that one district in England oduced one-quarter of all the coal and one-third of all its iron ore. While Germany abounds in iron ores, some of which are of superior quality, unfortunately but few are found in proximity to coal-pits, and important ore deposits of great extent are far from coal, as, for instance, the iron districts of Nassau, of the Sieg Valley, and of Hesse, Thuringia, Lorrame, Bavaria and Wiirtemberg. Ores free sphorus, like those of the Lake Superior disrict, and suitable for making Bessemer steel, are carce. Germany now imports about 600,000 tons of iron ore, mostly from Spain, while she exported in 1881 about 1,445,000 tons. This industry was on the wane before the stimulating effect of the protective policy of 1879, as will be seen by the following table:

'n	oduction of iron ore in Germany and	Luxemour
	Year.	Tons.
	1872	5,895,673 6,177,526
	1873	5.137.468
	1874	4.730,352
	1875	4.711.982
	1877.	4,980,048
	1878	5,462,059
9	1879	5,859,439
	1880	7,238,680
	1881	7,593,771

preciated when it is remembered that the duty on iron was reduced in 1873. "From this time," said one of the directors of Krupp's works to me, "wages began to decline, and with this decline the producon of iron ore decreased, and it was not until the prospect of a new tariff and its subsequent enactment again stimulated the iron industry that the production of iron-ore increased, and is to-day greater than ever before." About 40,000 hands are engaged in mining ore, their wages hardly ever exceeding 3 marks 50 pfennigs (8712 cents) per day, and often as

low as 2 marks 50 pfennigs (6212 cents) per day. When the duties were reduced in 1873 the production of pig iron began to decline, from 2,250,000 tons in 1873, until it reached only 1,615,000 tons in 1876, while the number of hands employed in this industry decreased more than 10,000. The total number of turnaces in Germany in 1876- was 435, of which number 210 were blown out. The crease in the production of pig iron during the last four years has been very great—in 1880 nearly reaching 2,800,000 tons; in 1881 2,900,000 tons; and last year exceeding 3,000,000. I do not claim that this prodigious progress is entirely due to proection, but the German manufacturers are fully convinced that the new tariff law has done much to stimulate and put new life into industries that under free trade were not thriving. In finished ron there has also been a great increase in the last

few years as the following table shows:

Production of finished you and steel in Ge

Luxemburg;	
	Tons.
1874	2,174,639
1875	2.145.337
1876	1,989,163
1877	1,953,243
1878	2,125,320
1870	2,190,356
1880	2,570,78
1881	2,914,080
1882	
***************************************	0,170,90

The zine industry of the Empire is very important, and I shall hereafter give in detail an account of my visit to one of the largest zinc establishments in Germany. About 90 per cent of the zine pro-duced in Europe is yielded by Belgium and Germany. Seventy per cent of the zine produced in Germany comes from upper Silesia in the neighbor-hood of Benthen, the rest from Westphalia and the Rhineland provinces, from which I am writing. The wages paid in this industry remain exceedingly low, and I found a large num ber of the hands engaged in making spelter earning only 2 marks (50 cents) per day; the best hands rarely receive more than 2 marks 50 pfennigs (621g cents), and 3 marks (75 cents) would be conmdered unusually high pay. In an industry where such a large percentage of the value of the commodity represents labor it is difficult to understand how the great Western zine and spetter mining melting firms of the United States can compete ith such low-priced labor even with the present riff. The process of the manufacture of spelter by distillation, and Judging from the works I bave visited in Germany a very large number of are employed for the amount of output. Inormed that in the United States a th of eight furnaces, whose average output ild be eight tons daily, employs 125 men, it reg a greater amount of labor to the ton than tal except gold, silver and copper.

briefly glanced at the metal industries of that affect more particularly American it may be well to survey the field in the portantindustries of Germany, namely, ng and weaving, woollen and worsted, and jute, and silk. According to the titeinable statistics, Germany has held (5,000,000) the number of magazid in cotton-spinning that there are ited states. The annual consumption of 5 shout half that of the United States.

but the number of hands employed in spinning and weaving combined is about 260,000, exceeding the number in the United States. If these statistics are correct they indicate that Americans have much more effective machinery than the Germans. This I have observed is the case in several large woollen mills visited, but I have not yet been through the cotton districts of Germany. This industry, by the way, is not confined to one district, but is pros-ecuted in Upper Alsace (Mülhausen, Gebweiler, Colmar), in Saxony (Zwickau, Chemnitz, Annaberg), in Silesia (Breslau, Liegnitz), in the Rhine province (Dusseldorf Münster, Cologne) in Erfurt and Hanover, in Würtemberg, in Baden, Bavaria, and in the Palatinate, If the reader would glance at a map of Germany he would at once see how scat tered the cotton industry of the Empire is whencom pared with that of England as set forth in my letter from the cotton region of Lancashire. The centres of the manufacture of woollen cloth are the Rhine province, Brandenberg, Lower Silesia, Magdeburg. Thuringia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Alsace. There are probably 200,000 persons engaged in it. The quality of the cloth is good, but without a tariff the Germans were unable to compete with the English in shoddy goods. The present tariff is specific, and hence bears heaviest on the cheaper grades of goods, is prohibitory on the Battery and Dewsbury goods of England, so during the last eighteen months Englishmen have started factories here. In connection with this I shall be able to present facts that will entirely upset the free trade theory that a high duty increases the cost of goods to the cousumer. I have samples of these Dewabury and Battery cloth goods (made in Germany under the new condition of things) which are selling here within twopence halfpenny a yard of their price to-day in England, and yet the duty is practically prohibitory, and as it has been on less than four years the industries can hardly be more than infant ones.

In worsted spinning, Germany is making fair progress, but I believe at the present time the home supply falls short of the demand.

Elberfeld and Barmen are now the principal centres of the linen industry. At one time this was a more important industry than it is now. The development of the linen industry in Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, and also in France and Austria-Hungary, where, as I have already shown, the wages are exceedingly low, has left Germany behind in this manufacture, though it supplies its home demand and employed in 1875 187,793 persons.

The main centre of the silk industry of Germany is Crefeld and the surrounding neighborhood.

Then come Barmen and Elberfeld and Air-la-Chapelle in this vicinity. The total exports of silk, silk goods, velvets, etc., from these districts to the United States in 1882 aggregated over \$7,000,000.

In conclusion we may briefly summarize the points brought out in this letter. In 1876 the industries of the country were suffering from stagnation, and none more than the iron trade. The great works of Herr Krupp had been reduced by 3,000 hands, and other large works showed pro-portionate diminutions. In the cotton industries Germany had found itself unable to compete with England in the finer grades of yarns. In the same way the linen manufacturers found the higher grades of linen goods monopolized by England and Belgium. In some specialties in woollen goods Germany could hold her own, but in others England was supplying her market, as will be seen from the following statement made by an English writer at this time :

It is easy to see that at present England controls, if she does not command, the markets of Germany for nearly every kind of spun and woven

No Englishman can make such a statement as the above to-day after four years of protection. Germany now controls its own markets. England's shorter land carriage and cheaper sea freightage and other advantages in the manufacture of steel gave her at that time about \$6 a ton advantage over Germany. Nearly half her smelting furnaces were out of blast. The highly organized cotton mills of Lancashire with Liverpool as a port for cotton, were sending in their goods and crushing out the scattered inland industries of Germany. The native woollen manufacturers were being hustled out of the market, or trod under by those of England. Imports of English woollen fabrics had steadily increased under the free-trade policy, and Berlin nanufacturers declared at the time that the value of English cloth imported had risen from \$5,000,-000 in 1868 to \$40,000,000 in 1875. This gvies some idea of the condition of German industry The significance of the above table is better ap- when the tariff agitation began which ended the increase of all duties. I shall only give space in this letter to the figures showing the effects of the new tariff upon the most important industry-iron and steel. In subsequent letters the other industries will be treated. According to the official figures of the Iron and

Steel Association of Germany during 1879, 325 establishments in Germany employed 153,979 workmen; in 1883 the same establishments employed 206,150 workmen; an increase of 52,171 workmen. In 1879 these e ablishments paid in wages 112,-600.752 marks; for the year ending 600,752 marks; for the year ending in 1883, 177,052,200 marks, an increase for the year over 1879 of 64,451,448 marks. The average yearly earnings of a workman under free trade, were 731 marks; and under protection 859 marks an increase of 128 marks in the earnings of every man. In still more condensed form here is what four years of protection have done for the iron industry of Germany from 1879 to 1883:

ı		Increase.
	Workmen employed	33.9
	Average wages paid each workman	57.2 17.4
ı		Maria Carlo
	Not only has the iron-worker been be higher wages but the manufacturer has increase in his dividend, for the final	enjoyed an
J	ments of 107 companies show that whi	ie the aver-
1	age free trade dividends were 1.99 per dividends under protection reached 5.1	6 per cent

dividends under protection reached 5.16 per cent.
an increase of 3.17 per cent. Thus in Germany I
find both workingman and capitalist loud in their
praises of the beneficent effect of a wise protective
policy.

ROBERT P. PORTER. TRYING TO ANSWER FACTS WITH ABUSE.

TRYING TO ANSWER FACTS WITH ABUSE.

From The Indianopolis Journal.

The free-traders and "tariff-for-revenue-only" people dismiss all the facts which Mr. Robert P.
Porter adduces as to the condition of English workingmen by denouncing him as "hired" by The New-York Tribuxe. for which paper he has written his observations in England, Scotland and Wales. We presume all the able free-traders work and write for nothing, simply for the pure love of the thing; and, therefore, what they say should not be put into juxtaposition with anything a borrid "hired" man may write. This is the affectation of the dude. It makes no difference whether the man be "hired" or whether he writes for nothing; the question is as to the truth and relation of what he asserts and reports. A writer in The Chicago Trionne calls Mr. Potter "a hired witness," and charges him with false-hood in his representations of the condition of European working people. Against the absurd, illogical and unsupported assertion of the anonymous correspondent of The Tribune we place the carefully made statement of Professor Fawcett, and the suggestive concession of The London Times. We are quite certain the vast majority of American workingmen are much more interested in their individual and personal confort than they are in the general wenth of the country. Free trade, according to Professor Fawcett and The London Times, contributes to the latter, while the American system of protection contributes to and maintains the former. The Republican party of the United States is for the individual workingman.

INFORMATION WORTH PRESERVING.

From The Lincoln, Neb., Journal (Rep.)

It is to be hoped that the exhaustive letters to The New-York Tribunk by Robert P. Porter on the state of the industrial classes in England will be printed in cheap book form and scattered broadcast over the country. In no way can a better and more intelligent understanding of the soundness of the protective poincy be disseminated. The letters are clear, reliable and conclusive. Their length, number and statistical character have all operated against their being widely copied, and while they have furnished much assistance to the press, the manner we have indicated.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Flour firm: City Ground. New Process, \$7 50 28 50.0, White Winter, \$5 45 28 56 25; Amber, \$5 75 28 25 25; Straight Mineseota flakers, \$6 75 28 70. No. 1 Bakers, \$6 00 28 50 75; No. 3 do, \$5 72 Hye, mixed, \$6 00; Graham, \$6 00 28 5 65. White Winter, \$6 00 28 5 60; Western Straight Minnesota bankers, \$7; Clear Minnesota, \$6 25 28 7 5. White Winter, Wheat firm and unchanged; No. 1 Hast Duluth heid at \$1 20; No. 1 White Michighe quoted at \$1 11 28 112. Corn dulthasies, \$6 cars No. 2 Mixed at 57c. Oats firm, white quoted at \$6 10 No. 1 White Michighe quoted at \$1 11 28 112. Corn dulthasies, \$6 cars No. 2 Mixed Western, 39 20. Railroad freights to New York—Wheat, 4.25; Corn, 4.00 Cata, 3.00, Fiour, 24c. per bbl. Canal freights dull; Corn, \$3 20. Flour, 24c. per bbl. Canal freights dull; Corn, \$3 20. Flour, 24c. Dulthasy, \$1 70; to New-York, \$2 20 per m. Stayes to New-York, \$1 50 per ton. Railroad receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 2,600 bush.; Corn, \$3,000; Rys, 500. Lake receipts—Flour, 3,000; Wheat, 50,000; Barrey, 3,000; Wheat, \$0,000; Corn, 79,000; Oats, 9,000; Barrey, 3,000; Wheat, \$0,000 bush.; Corn, \$1,000 bush.; Rye, —; Oats, 64,000 bush.; Corn, \$1,000 bush.; Rye, —; Oats, 64,000 bush.; Corn, \$1,000 bush.; Rye, —; Oats, 64,000 bush.; Corn, \$1,000 bush.; Corn, \$1 BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JULY 17, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Ve ille	Actual Saids.				Cion			
Kame	O'p's.	'p'g. Low't H'g't. Final.				Ask'd		
Atch. To. & S.F.	813	8119	81 %	8119 8119	5019	83	400	
B. Air L. pref	80 ³ 9	83	83	88			100	
B. C. R. & N C., St. L. & P	15	1.0	15 60 b	83 15 61	14	16	4,550	
Canada Pacific	189	5934	DHA	80	5834	59	4,550 2,200 200	
Cedar Falls Centralof N.J.	13	14	13 854	14 873 7113 17	14 '2 884	16 86%		
Cont. Pac	7114	71%	711	7112	884 714	715 175 285	1,130 100 200 55 7,200 700	
Ches. & Ohio	17	71 % 17 271 ₉ 183	2714	27 4	2719	2812	200	
C. & O.1st pref Chie. & Alton.	138 1273 1474	183	271 ₂ 133	133	133	1284	7 900	
Chic. & Alton. C & N. W De. pref	1273	128%	1274 1474 101%	1284	14734	148	700	
		110	101%		1825	1024	22,208 200 1,700 700 2,900 1,200	
CSLP M &O. CStPM&O.prf	118	45	4334	45 1034 1224 1214	447	118 5 45 103 %	1,700	
CStPM&O.prf	1221		103	1034	4478 10814 12219	1033	2,900	
C. R. L. & P	121		121	121 4	1211	121 4	1,200	
C, B, & Q C, R: I, & P C. C. C. & I Del, L. & W D, & H, Canal.	70% 128% 168%	71 1243	70% 122%	1237	70 kg	1237		
D. & H. Canal.	1088	1083	1084-	1080.	1083	109	200	
D. & Rto G	40 h	40	82	82	81	82	100	
E. T. Va.&G	15%	87a 161a	- 0	87	87. 1612	17	9,806 100 600 400	
E.T.V.&G. prf.	1313	1314	181	165	1314	1325		
Ill. Leased L	1314	120	78½ 28	79 28	27	79	100	
Du. & Rio G. Du. & S. C. E. T. Va. & G. E. T. V. & G. prf. Ill. Cent. Ill. Leased L. I. B. & W. Lake Shore L. E. & W. Louis & Nask. Manhattar	1064	107	106	107	1000.	1067	16.990 200	
L E. & W	26 494	26	404	26 50 454	25% 49%	2614		
Manhattan	451	4514 2534	454	454		4.7	100 500 100 3,410 300 5,600 4,940 20,890 20,890 10,650	
	254 254 39	253	25 m 39	25 le	251 ₉ 38	26	100	
Mem. & Char Met. Ry Mich. Cou	89	89	89	39 89	89	80 50 19	100	
Mich. Cou	88% 40%	834	884	8919	434	44	100	
M. & St. Lprf.	60	0.03	50	484	504 284	58	8 600	
M. K. &T	27% 99%	284 1004	27 % 99 % 114 %	281 100% 1154	10012	284 1004 1154	4.940	
N. Y .Central	1154	111000	11419	1154	1154	115%	20,890	
Mich. Cou. M. L.S. & W. DTI M. & St. L.DTI. M. K. & T. M. Q. Pac. N. Y. Central N. Y. Central N. Y. L. & St. L. N. Y. L. & & W. Do nvert	23			22 '9 35 %	100 12 115 14 16 14 22	23	200	
N. YLAFAC W.	764	76 h 175 25 h	764		354	854	10,650	
The brest	175	175	175	175			20	
N. Y. U. &W	175 243 394		24% 39% 47%	175 254 394	25 39	251e	10,656 100 200 800 200 11,756 15,054	
Nor. Pac	484		473	48	45%	484	11,750	
No pret	85 4	#5 la			45% 86% 84% 90	36 4		
N. Y. U. & W. Dref. Nor. & W. Dref. Nor. Pac. Do Dref. N. Y. L. & W. Oregon imp.	90	10	90	814	90	86 5 91 84	2,870	
Ohio Cen	90 83 323	83	324				600	
Ore Trans	794	80%	79	8019 1719	804	80% 18%	7,470	
Phil Read	794 17% 564 128	86 % 17% 56%	79 174, 55%	56%	1d 664 1295	564	7,500	
P.P. Car Co	128	129	128	120	12919	131	8,900	
Oric Oes. Ohio & Miss. Ohio & Miss. Ora Trans. P. D. & K. Phil. Read. P.P. Car Co. Rich. & Dan. R. & W. P. Rech. & Pitts.	294	293,	2914	29a 172	2914 174	30	7,476 7,476 7,506 4,56 8,906 1,206 1,256	
Roch. & Pitta.	70	1 70	70	70	69	18 70	1,230	
8t. P. & D	36 4	371	364	36714	36	167 ha	200	
St. L. A.&T.H St. P. & D St. P. M. & M Tex. & Pac	106	34 5	331-	1081	343	34 40	10,660	
	91 7 25 4	924	914 264	924	34° 92° 9	106 to 34 to 92 to 263	1,250 100 8,100 10,650 15,280 2,700 8,011 200 14,820	
Do. pref	41	421	41	42	264	42	8.01	
Amer. Cable			56	st.fil	41%	di.	14 826	
W. U. Tei	795	B19	99	89	801	80 4 90 37 5 30	14,02	
Pac. Maii Coi. Coal & I Con. Coal	364	37	364	367.	284	374	766 106 106	
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United States 4s Coupon, 190710.000						
BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.						
Continental Bank	NYW . & Blat	Union Pac S Fun				
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30 125	36,000724	Bur CR&N 186				
15 1214	5.00072%	1,000 101				
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Wall St N Bank 25 104 4	10,000 72%	Elizabetht'n Lex				
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NY Cha St List	5,000 59%	NY & Terms Lan				
6.000 997	15.00060	Scrip				
21.00099%	Texas Pacific 1st	2,000364				
5,00099%	R G div	3,000354				
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8,00099%	2,000 81 4	N Y Lake E & W				
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Gen mortgage 10,00050	1,000817	10,000 954				
N Y Cent Ext 5s	6,00081%	Oregon Short L 6				
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· 113% seller 60 days. : 103% seller 60 days.

PLUSING PRICES OF BUSTON STOCKS BOSTON, Tuesday, July 17, 1883.

Yesterday, T	o day.	Yesterday, T	o-day.
WaterPower 23	210	NY & N Engi'at 30	2014
Boston Land 6	6	Old Colony 139	1397
A& Fop. 14: 7s 1194	119	Rutiandcommon. 4	4
A & Top. L G 78113	118	Alloues M Co. N.	- 2
Eastern R R 6s .110	110	Cammet & Hecia. 238	240
KCStJ&CB7e	1124	Catalpa	*2
NYAN Ene 7s	109	Franklip 10	9.
A & Topk B 81%	81.4	Pewanto(uew) 3	34
Bos & A R R 184	184	Quiner 484	411
Beston & Maine. 160	160	Silver Islet 3	000
Chickard Cor 122	122'e	Fint & PMarore 100	384
Cin. Sau & Cleve. 20	20	Oscoola 1919	24
Eastern RR 44	44	Huron. 14	10
Filate Pere Mar. 25	20.4	Tol. D. & Bur. tne	10
Lat R'k & Ft 5 21	21		

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by Joi	Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 19 Watt-st.						
City 6s, New132 United RR., N J 191 Ponnsy va Rail'd 584s Reading	133 192 684 284 964 70	North, Pac pref. North, Cent. R.R., Lehigh Nav Bud. N.Y. & Pa Do., Preferred. Hestonytile R'y Philad'a & Erie.	Bid. A 864 555 454 144 27 13 193	863 66 454 15 271 14			

TUESDAY, July 17-P. M. To-day there was a cessation of the liquidating process in the stock speculation. Large holders did not press their stocks for sale and the early declines which occurred were entirely due to the offerings of board-room traders, and those early "short" sales were the principal factor in the later sharp recoveries in prices. The consequent result of transactions amounting to 303,000 shares is almost universal advances-ranging from 4 to 112 per cent-over last evening's closing prices. Central and Hudson, however, with a final decline of 14 at 11514, after 11558@11412@11512, makes a notable exception. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western as usual was active and ranged from 1231s to 1225s@1241s@ 12338. To-day's rumor affecting the speculation in Delaware, Lackawanna and Westthe effect that the Buffalo ern. extension had carned a surplus of \$39,000 over the rental guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, is hardly less absurd than was yesterday's report that the floating debt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is over \$8,000,000. Concerning the floating debt, THE TRIBUNE of February 21, 1883, showed from the company's report that it was not \$4,027,031 on January 1, 1883. While it is probable that by the payment of rentals and guarantees and of two more dividends since that date the floating debt has been somewhat increased, it is not probable that it now amounts to any such sum as \$8,000,000, except, perhaps, by advances for terminal facilities of the Buffalo extension, which are properly reimbursable from the new issues of New-York, Lackawanna and Western second mortgage bonds. These will be guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The market closed rather firm at figures a little below the best of the last rally.

Governments were quiet and without features.

Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asket.
U.S. 5a	8.oar 6s. 1295127
U. S. 4 - 1391, reg. 112 t 112 t U. :	s. our 6s. 1445129
U.S. 4 41881, con. 1124 1124 U.	
U. S. 4 1997, reg. 118% 118% 12.5	
U.S. 4 1907, con.118% 118% U.S. U.S. door conts.103 103% Dis	t. Col. 3.654 100 \ 110 \
The dealings in State be	
small sales of North Carol	ina consolidated 4s at
77%. There were consideral	
stocks at weakening prices	

1214. Central National at 12312. Metropolitan at 16434, and Wall Street at 10414. The dealings in railroad bonds presented the same general features as were noted yesterday. But the pressure to ofter down certain issues was less and prices generally show a little better figures. West Shore and Buffalo 5s again declined to 72 \(\frac{1}{2} \), but closed at 74@73 \(\frac{1}{2} \), and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were \(\frac{1}{2} \) higher at 69 \(\frac{1}{2} \). Erie second consols were steady at 95 \(\frac{1}{2} \), as also were Cauada Southern firsts at 95 \(\frac{1}{2} \). New-York, Cincago and St. Louis first 6s were off \(\frac{1}{2} \).

at 995s. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 5s sold down to 71, but recovered to 74½274. Richmond and Danville debentures were up 1½ at 64½. New-York Central debenture 5s brought 105. Kansas Pacific consols were easier at 9812. Texas and Pacific incomes were up 1 per cent at 60, and firsts Rio Grande division were 34 better at 82.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$135.850, made up by a coin gain of \$322,199 less a currency loss of \$186.349. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$1,229,818; payments, \$1,-093,969; currency balance, \$7,659,471; coin balance, \$115.777.981. Money on call continues to be in abundant sapply and to-day's rates were 2½ @2 per cent. Lenders, however, refuse applications for time loans at less than 6 per cent. There are no changes in domestic exchanges.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$125,937,510; balances, \$6,530,056.

changes in domestic exchanges.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$125,937,510: balances, \$6.530,056.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$391,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$669,335, and the internal revenue receipts \$187,885.

Dulness rules in the foreign exchange markets, and the rates are again marked lower; but this is not because of any pressure of commercial or other bills. The exports from this port for the week are \$700,000 less for the week of 1882 and \$1,300,000 less than for the week of 1881. We revise quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills \$4.833, and \$4.87½ for long and short sterling respectively; 5.22½ and 5.183, for france; 94½ and 95 for reichmarks; 39% and 40% for guilders.

In London British consols opened ½ and 1-16 lower respectively for money and account, but later recovered 1-16 and closed at 99½ and 99 11-16. United States bonds are quoted "unchanged." American railways opened weak and lower, but later in some in some instances there were nartial recoveries. The Bank of England gained \$20,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents rose to 78.75 francs. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a special loss of 494,000 marks.

The limited copartnership of Messrs. Haligarten & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. Sigmund Neustadt retiring. A new firm under the same name has been formed, coansting of Messrs, Henry Budge and Charles Wehrham as general partners, and Messrs. Julius and Charles Haligarten as special partners, having contributed the sum of \$800,000 as special capital.

An interest dividend of 2½ per cent, for the half year ending August 17, will be paid by the Canadian

capital.

Au interest dividend of 2½ per cent, for the half year ending August 17, will be paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at its office, No. 63 William-st., on that date. The transfer books will be closed on July 31.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN. Number of miles . 1881. 1882. 1883. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1882. 1883. 1833.

| Section | Page Margorita | Section | Section

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS, LONDON, July 17—12:30 p. m.—Consola. 999; for money and 995 for the account; Atlantic and Geat Western first mortrage trustees certificates. 454; do second mortgge, 11 y, kine. 854; do second consola. 97-y; New York Central. 118-y; Illinous Central. 134-y Pennsylvania Central. 59-y; Reading, 28-y; Mexican Ordinary 110-y; New York, Ontario and Western. 25-y; Milwanaee and St. Paul Common, 105.

Reading, 28% Mexican Ordinary 110%; New York, Onmon, 105, Minwance and St. Paul Common, 106, Minwance and St. Paul Comper cent rentes at 78 francs 57% centimes for the account.
LONDON, July 17.—400 D. m.—Paris advices duote three
per cent rentes at 78 francs 57% centimes for the account.
LONDON, July 17.—400 D. m.—Consols, 29% for money
and 2011% for the account Atlantic and Great Western first
mortizace fursies of certificates. 40% do. account mortizage,
114; Eric, 36% do second consols, 19% New York Central, 118%;
25%; Milwankee and St. Paul Common, 104%.
The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of Barlant en balance to-day is 220,000.
LONDON July 17.—400 D. m.—Paris advices quots three
per cent rentes at 78 francs 73 centimes for the account
641/Farrow, July 17.—Cotton dull: Middling, 95%;
Low Middling, 95%, Good Ordinary, 85%c, not receipts,
75 balest stock, 11,072 bales,
NEW-ORLARA, July 17.—Cotton dull: Middling, 94%;
Low Middling, 95%c, Good Ordinary, 85%c, not receipts
40% balest fook, 11,072 bales,
NEW-ORLARA, July 17.—Cotton dull: Middling, 94%;
Low Middling, 95%c, Good Ordinary, 85%c, not receipts
40% balest fook, 11,072 bales, exports to Ureas Britain,
Low Middling, 95%c, Good Ordinary, 85%c, not receipts
40% balest fook, 11,072 bales, exports constwine,
10% Great Britain, 57% balest, sales, 500 bales, instruction, — bales,
10% Great Britain, 50% balest, exports constwine, 270
bales to the Continent, — bales, to Great Britain, —
10% bales, to the Continent, — bales, to the Continent, —
10% bales, to the Continen

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE MINING ELGHANGE.

Names			Low-	Final	SOLO. N. Y. EL
Alice	.1 2,56	2.70			
Lita Montana	.0.				
rgesta'	34	.30			
mie					
Selle Islet					
Iradebaw			1.16		
niedonia B. H	1 2 2 2 2		.13	.13	
ariuou		1.15	1.15		
hrysolite					
on. Virginia	41				700
Decatur	100				
Dunkin		70		.78	5,200
Sastern Oregon	7.0		2.2		
Elko		31	- 61	31	
Grand Prize					1.200
Green Monstain		18.00	16.00		
Homestage					
Horn Silver					
Lacrosse.		.54	.54		
Little Chief					
		3.00			900
Navaje Northern Beilet					200
Oriental and Willer		1 100	1	.14	1.500
Robinson Con.	7.1	ii :61	1 .60	.61	6,000
Herra Grande		1.1	1.11	1.10	1,000
Herra Nevada		3.94	3.96		
Sliver Cliff		5 17	A 17	1 .10	500
Sonora Con.		91	7 24	5 .27	
Stermont		3	2 287	27	700
Satre Tunnel	A 100 A 100 A		0 21	1 .20	3,900
Union Con	T 47 75				350

* Buyer 30; fbuyer 60; \$ seller 10. CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Yesterday, Te-day.	Yesterday, Te-day,
Alpha Con. 2 2 2 4 2 4 1 4 70 70 70 Argenta 05 05 6 5 8 6 6 6 7 70 8 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 8 7 8	Grand Prize 05 Raie and Socross 05 6 6 1 Independence 50 Metical 3 Metical 5 5 5 1 No pair 25 3 35 Potoni 15 15 15 1 Secross 25 24 Value 05 4 5 Value 25 35 Value

Bullion valued at \$43,761 76 was received in this

Bullion valued at \$43,761 to was celty yesterday from the mines.

Father de Smet superintendent's report for week ending July 8 shows: Ore extracted from first level, 800 tons; second level, 600 tons; third level, 550 tons. Ore milled, 1,950 tons. Golden Gate north header in 165 feet. The clean-up for the last half of June yielded \$16,605 50.

of June yielded \$16.605 50.

Standard Congolidated official report for week ending July 7 shows: Ore extracted and shipped to mills, 1,243 tons; bullion shipped, \$30,883 61. East cross cut, 1,200 level, 1s 359 feet long. North drift No. 1, 1,000 level, 1s 215 feet long, and shows the vein 1½ feet wide. South drift No. 2 is in 165 feet, and the vein in the face is 5 feet wide, and looks well. Upraise No. 1 from this drift is up 50 feet; the vein is 4 feet wide. West cross cut from north drift, 700 level, is 336 feet long, and is in hard rock. South drift from west cross cut No. 1 is 159 feet long, and the vein is 3 feet wide. South drift No. 2, 385 level, is in 639 feet; the vein is 5 feet wide. North drift No. 2 is in 248 feet, where the vein is 8 feet wide. Upraise from south drift No. 2 has reached a height of 219 feet, at which point the vein is 4 feet wide. Upraise from north drift No. 1 is up 185 feet; the vein is 3 feet wide. The stopes are all looking well.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 17. There was further active speculation at the Petroleum Exchanges to-day, although the record of business fell below that of yesterday. Two influences were exerted upon traders in the morning dealings. The first was the absence of any discouraging news from the oil fields, and the other was extravagant reports from Pittaburg—the centre of the recent "bull" movement to \$1 24—to the effect that a new powerful syndicate had been formed to check the decline. A strong opening at \$1 0318 was followed by a quick break to \$1 0278. bu \$1 03's was followed by a quick break to \$1 02's, but the "bears" were too timorous under the circumstances to pursue their advantage. By noon prices had crept up to \$1 04's, under a large covering of "saort" contracts. In the afternoon the market gradually lost the advantage gained in the morning and in the last hour, under free selling, generally credited to brokers of the Standard Oil Company, the price rapidly fell to \$1 01's. The close was weak and unsettled at \$1 01's 28's 10's.

The range of prices and the total dealings here for the week in New-York were as follows:

N. Y. Pet. Cons. Ex.

The reduced market is dull and lower. Prices are 71s 871sc. in New-York, 67s 37c. in Philadelphia, and 79

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

For the week ended July 17, 1833.

Receipts for week—Beans, 441 pkgs.; Peas 18,500 bush. Exports—Beans, 1,225 bbls.; Peas 16,570 bush. The condition of the State Beans has not warranted holding, and the pressure to sell before they should become heated has given buvers a very decided advantage. Marrow decline sent the first selling, and the pressure to sell before they should become heated has given buvers at very decided advantage. Marrow decline sent the first selling, and the pressure to sell before they should be sent and the pressure to sell before they should be sent and the pressure to sell before they should be such as the selling, and to day choice stock is not saily obtained at 52.2. Choice stecking are in light suppraise come in competition with foreign and rule very dult. Pea Beans quite and steady. Very few White Kidney offering and none wanted; forced sales could hardly be made at quotations. Some export orders for Eed Kidney have absorbed about all of the choice stock, and the market is very firm. Turtle Soup in small supply and a little higher. Foreign Beans have very little demand, but the best goods are not urgently offered. Black Turtile Soup. Do. Fair to Good. 175 #2 200 Pear Is Good. 175 #2 200 Po. Fair to Good. 200 #2 15 Do. Fair to Good. 200 #2 15 Do. Fair to Good. 200 #2 25 Do. Fair to Good. 175 #2 200 Po. Fair to Good. 200 #2 25 Do. Fair to Good. 175 #2 200 Po. Fair to Good. 200 #2 25 Do. Fair to Good. 200 #2

State dairy. Weish tubs. extra firsts .19 @20

CHEESE.

Receipts for the week 108,756 pkgs. Exports 109,231 pkgs. Besties the large export demand which usually comes at this season of the year there has been an extra call for Fancy State Factory Colored Cheese to all large contracts on the English markets. This has occasioned some competition among buyers to secure the best parcels and prices have shown a steady improvement. To day the market lacks calmaton, but there is sufficient demand from one source or acother to absorb about all the offerings at the prices quoted the Nashfield and Cloverheld factories were bought in the country yesterday at 10%, and under advices of retry strong markets elsewhere there was an entraced lacks calmaton, but there is sufficient factories were bought as least a 10%, market here. But while some source or acother to absorb about all the offerings at the prices quoted went at 10%, The wide affects between Colored and White has given the strongly resisted, Most of the Fancy White are going a 10% 10% but to the fancy white are going a 10% 10% but the shoultely perfect lots have brought 10%. Night Milk Skims are in better demand; fine lots bring Sc. quite readily and it may be possible to do a little better this week. The best of the Creamery skims keep classred up pretty clearly but inferior grades are very goil. Onlo Flats are in better home demand, and for really fine mild lots prices are about the history. Medium and Low grades are still exactly neglected. A few nice Ohio Choddars are selling at 18½ 266. Liverpool cable, 52s. 64.

State Factory, Fancy

Full Cream Colr d 0½ 310%. Stims, Penn. 5 25% 29.
Do. White Nice Skims 7½ 8 8.
Do. Ood to Frime. 6½ 75%. Do. Skims, Penn. 5 25% 20.
Do. S

Cherries, Poor to Good.

Raspberries and the up river, per cup.
Raspberries, Black.
Cap. per plant.

Raspberries, Black.
Cap. per plant.

Geoscherries, green, per glack to bu, crate.

Blackberries, Md.
& Del. per quart.

Wilson per quart.

Huckbeberries, Mr.
& Del. per quart.

Currants small, per 10. 2½ 3 8 9 24 10. 2½ 3 10.

| Do. Unpeeled q'ters | 1832 | Do. do., choice | 10½ 2013 | Do. do., choice | 10½ 2013 | Do., do., fair 10 prime | Do., State quariers | 7½ 8 8 Do., State quariers | 7½ 8 B Do., So., Danson, S2, 10½ 201 | Huckleberries, 52 | 0 7 Peaches, N.C., Peeled | 1832 | So., pen Do., pen D

Receipts for the week, 382 bales. Exports, 194 bales. A further considerable decline has occurred since our last, but at the reduced prices there has been more business and a steadure receing is noted at the close. Strictly Choice Hops are generally held at 20c, and has occasional sales at that figure, but the transactions are chiefly in Prime Brewing Hops at 28230c. Yearing, neglected. Californias in tight stock and held about steady is quoted. Foreign advices a little better. Crop reports continue favorable from all sections.

slow but not very plenty and held unchanged. Chickens, spring chickens, per B. 20 of or choice. There are none now offer ning. English anipe and plover very dull, but held unchanged ning. English anipe and plover very dull, but held unchanged ning. English anipe and plover very dull, but held unchanged ning. English anipe and plover very dull, but held unchanged ning. English anipe and plover very dull, but held unchanged ning. English anipe and plover very dull, but held unchanged ning. English anipe and plove very dull and plove to very dull, but held unchanged ning. Turkers, per B. 14 to the plow of the policy of the plow of the pl INE .. # 8

Wild Squabs. Stallfed, per doz. 75 2125 doz. 200 2225 Wild Pigeous, stall fed, per doz. 175 200 Piover, per doz. 175 200 Potatoes and Vegetables.

FOTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Long Island Potatoes are in liberal supply, but receipts from the South have failen off. The shipping demand is light, neighboring to was, heretofore dependent upon us, now getting an abundant local supply. Frime Long Island Rose sold to-day at \$1.80\$21.75. Interest of the Potatoes at \$1.70\$2. Interest of the Potatoes of the Potatoes, L. L. per Dollards, L. L. per bell. (Green Peas, L. L. pear, pear,

100 bunches 10091 50 Onions Western 9 75-93 00

BALTIMORE July 17.—Cotton dull: Middlines Floursteady: Howard Street and Western Superhae. 1 83 76: do. Extra \$4 00@\$4 75 do. Family. 25 12@\$8 00 Mills Super. \$6 25 \$54 00: do. Extra \$4 25 \$65 \$9: do

Illinois and Missouri, \$4.25.250 00. Michigan, \$6.002 Regular Whesa hipber; \$1.034, July; \$1.05 A \$1.07 % September; \$1.064, October; \$1.993, Nove \$1.034, and they seen \$1.034, and \$1.032, Mir; \$1.05 A \$1.07 % September; \$1.064, 6554, Cober; \$1.993, Nove \$1.034, and they seen \$1.034, and \$1.03

bush. Shipments—Flour, 1s,000
Bariey, 1,500 bush.
PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Flour—Firmer feeling influent by light receipts and small stocks of desirable grades; he trade purchased more freely, but little or no demand shipment; Minnesota Extras Clear, \$5.50; do. Stras \$1.50 and Green Apples from Maryland and Delaware have a light demand at 750. 351 per crate, and Astrachan at \$1.051 .0. A few Jercey Bough Apples, hand picked, brought \$3.50253 76 per both, but most of the Jersey Apples are windfalts, and sell sower at \$1.0000 and hand picked, brought \$3.500253 76 per both. But most of the Jersey Apples are windfalts, and sell sower at \$1.0000 25 50 per both Agood man fied Astrachan Apples have arrived here from Chicago, grown in Southern 11 inputs for which about \$4.50 2581 per bushel have been obtained. Peaches from Maryland and Delaware are mostly very interior, and soil alowly at low and irregular prices, generally 750. 251 do per crate. A few Fancy Varieties from Carolina and Georgia bring extreme pelces when in fine order. Georgia Bartlett Pears sell at about \$4.50 per crate, and a few Choice Chapt's Favorite from Virginia brought \$4.85 50 per bushel crate. Jargoneile Pears dull at \$5.000 per condition, most lots being in poor condition, while the print depot, \$50.50 kid. \$60.60 k

Staty V. Corn., 1,500 bush.: Oats, 2,500 bush. Shipments None.

None.

St. Louis, July 17.—Piour firm: XXX. 42534 35. Family, \$47534 39. Choice, \$5 2534 33. Family, \$447534 39. Choice, \$5 2534 33. Family, \$447534 39. Choice, \$5 2534 33. Family, \$47534 39. Choice, \$5 2534 33. Family, \$47524 39. Choice, \$5 2545 39. There, \$5 858 39. Wheat opened inther: No. 2 fied Fail. \$10738110 cash, Corn weaker at 4640, cash, 466, ulry, 47524 Aug., 4854 cash, 2645 49. Choice, \$47524 29. Choice, \$475

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1883. The following sales were made at the Exchange Salesroom to-day; RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Madison-ave ne cor of 38th-st, 20x90x31.8x20x51.8; F B Waltace to H C Duval. same property, H C Duval to Margaret C Duval. 31st-st, 5s, 225 ft w of 1st-ave, 20x88.9; B Marx to Ougs Semagnaria. Olga Schmersing the of Woodruff ave, 252 108.9; A R Mills and others to L S Casey, 3-5 interest terest.

Same property, R E Mills and another to same, % interest.

70th-st, Nos 214 to 224, east, L L Fountaine to B

75th-si, Nos 214 to 224, cast, L. L. Founfaine to B. Sire...
126th-si, a.s. 130 ft w of 24-ave, 25x893.11; A. M. Layi craft to Calherine Hogan.
Sth-si, a.s. 300.3 ft e of "th-ave, 38.4xx98.4x100.8; M. Berliner and others, trusteesa, to N. Felson. Nasgle-ave, u.w. a, 125 ft s w of Elwood-si, 75x400; G. M. Reed to C. Baldwin.
Nasgle-ave, u.w. 100 ft s w of Elwood-si, 25x400; same to same.
36th-si, a.s. 255 ft e of Sth-ave, 18.2x98.9; M. Eiseman and another to isabelia Martin.
25th-si, a.s. 165.7 ft w of Sth-ave, 15.7x100.5; G. Bell to same.
162d-si, a.s. 65.7 ft of Courtlandt-ave, 25x100; Mathida Stange to R Bergman.
1stant to Essa River from 30th to 40th-sta; also 1st. 16:d.st. s.s. 65 ft cof Courtiandt-ave, 20x100; Mathida Stange to R Bergman.
1st ave to East River from 39th to 40th-sta; also Intave to East River from 40th to 41st. sts. and land
under water adjoining. W L Cutting, executor,
etc, to Equitable Gas Light Co...
Same propercy. W L Cutting to same
57th-st. s. 69:24 ft wo f 5th-are; \$2.0x100.5x32.9x
100.5; M J O'Reilly to J H Shoenburger.
Sth-st. n. s, 60:12 w of 7th-are; \$2.0x0.5; J Noble to J
Greenalch.

Beekman-st, No 73; E Van Zandt to Sig Van Zandt 1.30th interest Beckman.st. No 73; E Van Zandt to Sig Van Zandt

57th-st. as 161.0 ft e of 1st.ave, 4521002 irregular;
ET Shriver et al to R J Mahouer,
Certain property, indefinitely described, in 15th
Ward; George W Houghton to Lucy N Valentine
200th-st. as 350.6 ft w of Ave. A. R. 97100.10; Rachel
Etilson to C M Hoefler.
131st-st, n. a. 357 ft of sth.ave, 18299.11; S S Hinman to M Richardson.
28th-st. as 263.10 ft w of 7th.ave, 24,10708.9; J McCoolko J S Meriam.
3d-ave, a cor of 1635-st. 120.11x105; J Galway and
wife to F McEnthe.
Grant-ave, n. wa. lots 226 and 227; E Sanford to D
Mappe. Mapes.
Comb's Dam Road, n w cor of Kingsbridge Road,
Lacre, J M Smith to Mary C Mathews and
1 acre, J M Smith to Mary C Mathews

Johnson-ava, n wa, part of lot No 122, 33x100; E Sandford to Harbara Muller.

Johnson, a wa, lot 50; Tramonh, 60x150, and n w s.

Rustic-ava, lots 60 and 91; asme to J 8 Mapes.

Shave, we lud, f n of 12th-st, 25,9x100, etc;

Lucy H Vaientine in Resrictia L Warner.

Broadway, sa, 100 re of Academy-st, 50x150.7x

Irregular, H W Coares and another, executors, to irregular, H W Coales and another A Lustic A Lustic or of Sist-st. 100,8x17.6; J Buck to E ave, s w cor of Sist-st. 100,8x17.6; J Buck to E sheeby

Brady, Harris A, executor, etc. to N Schwab and another, ws Greene st. 65 ft n of Grand-st, 85 g. 100; 21 years rest.

Farrell, Mathew, ta W J Dalton, part of No cod Caret, ave. 42 years; rest.